THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

Magnificent Illumination of Montreal.

The Enthusiasm of the Anglo-French Canadians.

The Ailled Generals on Canvass, and their Names & Letters of Fire and Gold. &c., &c., &c.

From the Montreal Gazette, Oct. 5.]
On Wederday evening the weather became clear, and people ion to be hopeful, but the knowing ones saw a haze axiad some of the placets which betokened anything if fair weather, and a few rays of an amora becalingfundruned their similar prognessications. Yesterlay orning, accordingly, broke dult

hase stand some or the places were yet of an aurora boresil/confirmed their sintster prognostications. Yesterday orning, accordingly, broke dull and lowering and threshing rain; yet at 1 o'clock his Worship the Mayor, saguine of fairer weather, ordered the bells to be rung, as signal that the illumination would take place in the sening. Haroly was the peal inhished, ere the rain became to fail; and it rained continually until nightfail. Thus, fortunately, it ceased, but the streets were left in a drasfull state. Yet, spite of rain and mud, the citizens wint on with their preparations, elling their window, with lights and hanging the streets full of flags, and when sightful came, and the windows were lift up, the streets and life with people desirous of sening what was to be seen, and who, regardless where they walked or how their clothes fared, did persist in seeding all until weary, draggled and exhausted, they wended their way homewards somewhat late in the evening. We have seldom seen a more enthusiastic or happier crowd—never seen the streets of Montreal so swarmed of an evening. For throughout the city, in all its streets and lanes, flag were displayed, and lights shown in the windows of rich and poor alike, testifying that the joy left in the victory was general, may almost universal.

Of course, where all joined in the display, all cannot be named without making our columns a city directory. The task of visiting and describing each house was to much even for our staff of reporters. Some were not reached until a late hour, and others were necessarily hurried by, but we have endeavored to procure for the editication of those of our readers who were unable to perambulate the streets themselves, as full an account of the affair as possible.

The Bank of Montreal was the chief point of attraction. The preparations had been going on here for several days on a grand scale. Around the beautiful Corinthian columns were twined gas pipes with numerous jets, encircling them with eliancing the finge of the contractio

FRANCE AND ENGLAND-THEIR DESCRIDANTS IN CANADA ME THER ALLIANCE AND REJOICE TOO

And a third with an open Bible displayed, and the in

Messrs. Thomas, N. McIntosh, and Galbraith & Brown had their windows brilliantly illuminated. In Mr. Thompson's (merchant tailor), window was a figure dressed in the uniform of the Montreal Rifles, with the French and British fings. At the Mechanics' Institute, in addition to the devices displayed on Friday evening, we noticed two transparencies with the inscriptions:—

THE FAME OF THE BEROES WHO HAVE PALLEN WILL NEVER

PSON, PELESTER, THE ALLIED ARMRS, THE NAVVISS AN BALAKLAVA RAHEGAD, VICTORS OF SERASTOPOL.

with a crown in gas. At the Mercantile Library Rooms, in addition to the transparencies with monumental devices to Marshals Raghan and St. Arnaud, were four others with the flags and commanders of the armies of Britain, France, Sardinia and Turkey, and a fifth with a trophy and pillar, around which were wound the names of generals, with the victories won on the base. The Commercial Bank was also lighted up and transparencies displayed. Dr. Campbell's windows were beautifully decorated with flowers, as were his conferce, Dr. Crawford's, in Little St. James street, both showing that female inste had presided over their arrangement. Mesers, Cockburn & Brown's windows were also ornamented with devices and flowers. At Mr. Campbell's (tailor) a transparency was displayed over the Russian bear 'very sick,' and wounded, and threatening some evidently Russian magnate or sympathiser who is tearing his hair and fleeing away in the distance. In one of Councillor Lyman's windows, which were brilliantly lighted up, the double-headed eagle was being made a victim of. Mr. Prowze's windows were again filled with beautiful transparencies, on one of which was the inscription—

In addition to the handsomely desorated window at the Ottawa Hotel, noticed 'on Friday, which was more beautifully adorned last night than even on that evening, there was a transparency in the other window on the ground floor, representing the Russian bear in a hard strait, batted by soldiers of the several allied armies. These were the most noticeable in this, the handsomest street of the city, and the most thronged upon the occasion.

don.

Passing round by McGill street, and commencing at the west end of Notre Dame street, one's attention was first attracted to Messre Nicholis & Co.'s shop, all the windows having transparencies in them representing the dags of the allies and the arms of Britain and France, with washing transpirations, among others.

Next were the still more beautiful windows of Messra-forrison, Cameron & Empey, filled with transparencie-rith beautifully executed devices. On one was the in-cription—

Accompanied with a device in which the bear and double-headed eagle, as usual, fared badly. At Mr. John Armour's bookstore were several transparencies, representing the Carr as exploded, and driven out of the Crimes at the point of a Highlander's bayonet. Below were portraits of Pelissier and Simpson. At Arthur's Queen's Arcade a cast of her Majesty was displayed draped with flags, having above it a transparency with the inscription—

OCH QUEEN,
((and on each side)
DEFENT LOVID BY HER STRIKE'S
(and)
HONORED BY ALL NATIONS.

O'Meara's, in Saint Alexis street, and Uncle Tom' Cabin, in St. John street, were brightly illuminated, and flags, mottoes, &c., displayed. The windows of Mrs. Samuel's millimery establishment were lighted up and ornamented with flowers, &c. At Mrs. Robitson's a figure of the Queen in rich tobos was displayed in very insteful style. Mrs. Walton's, Mr. Adams', and other places in West Notre Ibome street were also prettilly lighted and decorated. The lizards office had transparencies in the windows, with the names of the victories, &c., inscribed on them. At Starke & Cos.'s a lantern with appropriate mottoes was displayed. Turning into San Francisco Kavier street, the Aryus office and Mr. Campbell Bryson's, Mr. Fisher's, Lutham's and Boucet's were all lighted and decorated. The U. S. Consultate was lighted up and the flag displayed. At Pickup's, a large transparency, plentifully supplied with inscriptions, was displayed. Among them we noticed—

Returning to Notre Dame street, and following it to e Piace d'Armes, we found the Seminary on one side of Mr. Sharing's on the other, lluminated, the latter splaying several transparencies, &c. At the F lot office most loyal and creditable display of light, devices, &c.,

was made. Compain's was also well lighted and decorated. Crossing the square on the church side, the coup d'eril of the banks again danzied us. Colored lamps were hung emong the trees in the garden, but their light was completely lost in the greater brightness springing from the bank illumination. Mr. S. J. Lyman had the ciphers V. N., A. E. in four of his windows, illuminated with colored lamps; in the fifth was a picture representing Miss Nightingele and her auress munistering to the wants of the sick and wounded, resting on a pedestal, upon which her name was blazoned, and surrounded with flowers. Proceeding up the street we find it hardly possible to mention more than names, so much space has already been consumed. But we cannot pass the Crystal Elock without a word of comment. Here, as at the St. Lawrence Hall, the Ottawa and the steamer Banshee, the exquisite decorative taste of Mr. Spence had been at work. Five large triumphal arches were erected, covered with flowers and evergreens. In the centre arch was a trophy, surmounted with figures of "War," the pedestal bearing inscriptions of the different battles and Generals. On the other side were figures holding branches of lights, on the shades of which were the sovereigns' and generals' names—the whole surmounted with the coats of arms of France and England, and banners of all the allied Powers. We understand the flowers and evergreens were furnished by Cockburn & Brown, the carpenter's work done by Mr. Singson and the gas fittings by Mr. Mitchell. In Mr. Headerson's wird we was displayed a bear with a British soldier as keeper, and the words 'In good hanns' henceath. Mr. Sharpley shewed some very beautiful silver and other ware, his windows being illuminated with gas, surrounding the cyphers "V." and "N." At Mr. I iddian's a transparency was put up with the following inscription from the Faslms, in Hebrew and English:—

English :—

"HAIL! HAIL! YE KATIONS! FOR HE HATE MEDIEN
THE DOORS OF COPPER, AND HOLES OF HON HATE HE HEWN
ASCEDER."—SERASTOPOL.

Messrs. Slean's & Trigg's windows were well lighted and ornamented. Air. Mussen's windows were beautifully iluminated with colored lights, devices, &c. In one window was a monumental device with the inscription. "Honor to the brave who have failen." Mrs. Solomons and Mr Warner, the tobacconist, had their windows well lighted and ornamented. Among the inscriptions on the former was "Freedom to Poland." Mr. Brown's window was brilliantly lighted and ornamented in a beautiful manner. The Metropolian Saloon displayed several pretty transparencies. Among the inscriptions were:

THE ALLUS NEVER PAIL;

TRIUMPH OF RIGHT OVER MIGHT. Over Smaith & Boll's were transparencies. On one the poor Russian bear looked sick enough of warlise appliances, and the inscription was "English cheese—had enough;" in another, bruin being offered Prumer Prancoss, turns away with indigeste. At A. Savage & Co.'s, the whole building was brilliantly lighted. Turning hack through St. Gabriel to little St. James street, the Geological Susseum and privare residences in the former were found brilliantly lighted—a star blazed on the corner of the latter street. The Natural History Society's rooms were well lighted up. His Worship the Mayor displayed several appropriate transparencies in his windows, and Mr. Alexandre, over the way, on the St. Lawrence Hill, displayed a large onc, with an attempt to ropresent the storming of the Malakoff. At the office of Mr. H. Judah and the Seignorial Commissionera a brilliant star jet was displayed. Returning to Notre Dame street, the court houses were lighted up through their whole tront, producing a fine effect. Several transparencies were displayed on the portico of the new building, with the names of the generals, victories, soveredgas, &c. Among others was a device representing a bear driver out of the Crimea by the allied soldiers, with the inscription—

At the old Government House colored lamps, with mottoes, were displayed over the gates, and in the windows were pertualts of George IV. and the Duke of Wellington, and transparencies with various inscriptions. The barracks, commissarist office, and officers' quarters, were all, of course, illuminated, At the Military Secretary's and Legineer's Office the motto "Ubique," was displayed, and "Dulce & decorum est pro patria mori." Several of the windows between the Commissariat and Donegans's were tastefully lit up and decorated with flowers, &c. Among them we noticed particularly Mr. Shepherd's and Mr. Morris's, Mr. Dumas', next to Donegans's, on the west, was brilliantly lighted and decorated, statues of the Queen and Napoleon I. being shown in two of the windows. Mrs. Robertson's residence opposite, was all lighted and decorated. Lonegans's itself and the houses adjoining on the east were also finely lighted and embellished. Down St. Paul street, in that quarter lying between the barracks and market, where soldiers' inns are most crowded, there were lots of candles burned, and mettoes, &c., displayed in the windows, and enthussam well kept up inside. Up Bonsecours street, Francisco made a brilliant show, and in one of Mr. J. Viger's windows was a quaint device, representing the British lion in a j very dictatorial fashion putting the question to the Austrian eagle, Pour ou contre? Down upon the water side, the scene was very beautiful. At 8 o'clock the artillery fixed a salute from St. Helen's, and after that they continued for some time to send upsignal rockets of unusual beauty. The steamers in port—the Cultivateur, Cactor, Jacques Cartier and that of the Grand Trunk Railway—were decorated with lamps, the latter very beautifully. The Quebec also was similarly decorated, and salled at a later hour than osual with her lamps still ill, presenting a beautiful spectacle, and as she passed, several rockets were sentover her from the Grand Trunk Railway—were decorated with lamps, the latter very beautifully. The Queb chakelf surrendering to Pelissier and Shopson, and Liprandi in full retreat, surmounted by the inscription "L'Access". The offices of La Minere, Le Pays and La Patrie were all Illuminated, the two first displaying appropriate were all illuminated, the two first displayin, appropriate devices, and La Minove adding flags. It West St. Paul, which we visited late, perforce, we noticed Ferrier & Co.'s establishment lighted with severa well designed fransparencies. Mr. T. S. Brown's (wonce had an illumination, by the bye, on the occasion of his defeat), was decorated with guns and pistols, with the significant words—

THERE ARE MEN AT ERRASTOPOL

Messrs. McKay Bros., W. Stephens, and others, were still lighted up. Going thence into McGill street, we found Young's Block brilliantly lighted with colored imps and a large reflector; at Rexford's, transparencies, one of which bore the inscription—

And another—

The solders and relative who recent our sattles.

In gas, "Peace and Plenty." Mr. Smyth had some pretty 'cevices in his windows, and Mr. Ramsay added another transparency to his windows in honor of Miss Nghtingsle, coupling with her name the passage of Scripture—" For I was sick and ye visited me."

Proceeding from McGill street, and leaving its brilliant lights and dense throng of people, we came to the Haymarket. Here the view at different points were brilliant and heautiful. From one point at the head of Great St. James street, the lights of this street, those of McGill street, Bonaventure street, and the hill above, all showed at once, and combined to make a singularly fine effect.

Ascending the hill past Zion church, brilliant lights shone on every side. Dr. Jones's decorations were very tastful and appropriate. St. Andrew's church was itt up, and with its beautiful architecture and stained windows, its outlines showed distinctly through the darkness, and it was indeed an object of beauty. One fancied in beholding it that religion was lending her sacred countenance to the celebration of the people's joy at the news of a decisive victory in the cause of human freedom, and the ultimate triumph of the cross over the crescent, for such must be the result of granting freedom to Christianity in the East.

Not, however, to stay to moralize, we proceed up Beaver Hall terrace. The houses are nearly all it up, and that brilliantly, on both sides of the street. Numerous flags are displayed; and mottoes, and devices, and names that this war has rendered immortal, were rounerous. The houses most brilliantly decorated were those of Mesars. Eruyere and Judge Vanfelson.

Turning into Dorchester street, the house of Major flavid attracted attention. It was well it up, and ornamented with evergeens and roses. The standard of the Royal Montreal cavalry floated from one of the windows, both in the back and from of the house, and on the street. connenly called "Honey" block." Both decorated at the cut stone buil

avenue.

Proceeding up this avenue, the lights of McGill College, in the distance, forced themselves upon the attention. Every window appeared to be lit up, and standing clearly out in the darkness, the effect was very good. For some distance along towards the west, as far as the eye could see, the villas that, so thick, dot the base of the mountain, presented points of light. The same remark may be made of the house in Sherbrooke street, east of Union avenue.

Betraceing our steps, we went down Brunswick street. Here again was illumination in every house, and it would almost be invidious to mention names, as the general character of the whole was so much alike.

The High School is lit up, and several of the houses in its immediate vicinity, in Dorchester street, are brilliantly as

its immediate vicinity, in Dorent is immediate vicinity so. Of Hanover street, the same remark may be made as of Brunswick street. Betarning down Beaver Hall hill it may be mentioned that the row of stone houses nere well hit and well decorated. The Weigh House on the opposite elde made its best display. A very pretty design appeared in Dr. Mc-

Koon's window. Mr. Armstrong, cabinet maker, showed some very fine flags, and lighted his premises brilliatelly. Turning into Craig street, and going in the direction of St. Antoine street, one encountered no stint of either lights, or flags, or mottoes, or the names of the brave. Ostell's buildings shome brightly enough, and the more humble houses opposite did not spare their lights. Even the cottages in a court yard that lessts off here burnt their candles.

ther lights, or flags, or motices, or the names of the brave. Ostal's buildings shone brightly enough, and the more humble houses opposite did not spare these lights. Even the cottages in a court yard that leats of here burnt their candles.

Proceeding up St. Antoine street, one meet's almost an infinity of flags and lights, and all kinds of motices in French and Roglish, and devices, and the names of heres. To give a detailed account of all that is worthy of notice is impossible, and to be partial would not be fair. The house of kir. Ogilvy Moffatt may, however, be mentioned as having more than ordinary magnificent decration and illumination.

Going up Mountain street lights again met the eye. The fronts of distant villas showed lights.

Bellevin terrace was well lit, and one or two of the houses brilliantly so. The See House was illuminated.

Tassing down the lower end of Mountain street, we here again the tights in the houses of the poor as well as the rich people. Of Grillintown the same may be said. Many of the very humblest houses displayed numerous tallow candles, thus affording proof that the feeling of joy is general, permeating through all classes of housey. Some of the apple stalls even were illuminated; and motitoes and decorations appeared in the front of houses where can would hardly have expected them. The write went through a number of streets in Grillinown, and was surprised at the number of streets in Grillinown, and was surprised at the number of streets in Grillinown, and was surprised at the number of streets in Grillinown, and was surprised at the number of streets in Grillinown, and was surprised at the number of streets in Grillinown, and was surprised at the number of streets in Grillinown, and was surprised at the number of streets in Grillinown, and was surprised at the number of streets in Grillinown, and was surprised at the number of streets in Grillinown, and was surprised at the number of streets in Grillinown, and was surprised and the street in the foot of the streets was the s

his flowers and lights looked most beautiful.

St. Dominique, St. Urbain, and St. George streets were very generally illuminated and decorated with flags of all nations.

Bleury street was well illuminated as far as St. Catherine street, where the lights became few and dull. The seauties College was brilliantly lighted. Over the door was placed a large representation of Victory, with a wreath in each hand, springing from the ruins of the Malakoff. Mr. Crawford, corner of Dorchester street, had two very handsome floral designs.

Alexander street was illuminated in a plainer manner than were the other streets of the district. The residence of J. McCulloch, Esq., was decorated with the various national flags, and presented a very brilliant appearance. In Durocher street the residence of G. Frothingham, Fsq., was most tastefully decorated with flowers, devices and mottoes.

City Councillors', St. Catherine, Dorchester, Lagauchetiere and Vitre street, were all lighted.

Craig street presented a miscellaneous and very brilliant elsplay. Dr. Godfrey had a very pretty gas jet formed in the shape of "F. E." Under each letter the respective national colors were hung. At the H-se station were three paintings, which, whatever may be said of their appropriateness, looked very well. One was a view of the great fire in St. Paul street in 1852. The second, the fire at Lewis', in Notre Dame street, in 1854, and the third, a view of the hose company drawn up on the Champ de Mars. Dr. Beaubien, Mr. Morris, Miss Malcolm, and Mr. Perrault deserve a passing notice. Mr. Desirieres had some very pretty devices. The residence of George Browne, Esq., architect, was an object of general attraction. The lhree stories were decorated with very appropriate designs. In the window of the ground floor was raised on a pedestal a small brass cannon, a very fine model, surrounded with piles of ammunition and lighted by variegated lamps. The balcony of the second story was decorated with the names of the generals and the letters "I memory of the fa

in Hermine street, the houses of Measts, Verner, Pieron Ferguson, Janieson, Wandby, Lynch, the Misses Chisholm, and others, were brilliantly lighted, and taxtefully decorated with flags, motions, &c.

The streets between Main street and St. Denis were all lighted, and some of the houses calaborately. The designs and mottoes were similar to those in other parts of the city.

city.
In St. Denis street, Coroner Jones' windows were taste-

were well it up. 4
Cornwall Terrace was well it up, and so was Viger place, particularly the houses of Mr. Grenier and the Hon. Mr. Lacroix.

the street. The house of Mesers, Loranger and Cherier were well lit up. §
Cornwall Terrace was well lit up, and so was Viger place, particularly the houses of Mr. Grenier and the Hon. Mr. Lacroix.

At the lower end of Craig street, the Adjutant General's office, and the Grand Trunk Railway Contractors' office were well lit up.

In Dorchester street there was general illumination. Mr. Atkinson's new buildings were particularly well lighted up, and the words "Malakoff" and "Schastopol" were conspicuous.

The reskience of J. B. Smith, Esq., in Sherbrooke street, was conspicuous. It displayed a variety of colored lights. The house of the Hon. John Molson was also brilliantly illuminated.

In the quebec suburbs the illumination was very general, even to below the to Igate. There was an infinity of lights and mottoes and flags. To describe them all would be impossible, and besides there was nothing new displayed. The chief point of interest was to perceive how general was the illumination. Mr. Walkem had illuminated once before, as had also some others. The distillery and brewery of Mesers. T. & W. Molson were very brilliantly lit in every window. Molson's grain stores were also lit up. Mr. Colquboun displayed a number of lamps with the name of the several ungagements. The miber factory was well illuminated with a colored light on the roof. Molson's church was illuminated, also the house of Mr. Molson, and Molson's terrace.

The streets leading off from Et. Mary's street were all more or less illuminated.

Fireworks were set off.

Fireworks were set of a good many equits and crackers. Some small captures were made, we believe, of those enthusiasts in pyrotechnics.

And so enced this brilliant fete—one which all the citizens of Montreal will long remember, will treasure up among their reminiscences worth relating to those win thusiasts in pyrotechnics.

And so enced this brilliant fete—one which

September 27, 1855. The man whose signature is appended to the above is a slave living in Mason county, Kentucky ; and George Wood, who contributes \$200, is the slave's master, and an extensive slave owner. The citizens are making contributions to raise the sum

CENSUS OF MASSA the population of the pr	CRUSETTS.	The following is
sachusetts, as shown by	the recent	emus :-
Boston	220 Lawre	nce 16.114
Lowell		
Charlestown 21		idge
Lynn		Bedford 20,391
		ry
		setze 8.263
		head 6,982
	,768 Quincy	6,500
	529 Wohm	m 5,450
		m 4,266
		ryport 13,380
Springfield 13	780 Fitch!	urg 6.442
Milford 1	,468 Nantu	cket 8,954

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, Oct. 7—6 P. M. During the past week we have had all sorts of a stock During the past week we have had all sorts of a stock market. In the early part the movement was downward, and at the close it was decidedly upward. The bank statement on Tuesday produced quite a panic among small, weak holders, and the calling in of loans rapidly for a day or two forced a good deal of stock on the market. The arrival of the semi-weekly steamers from California with one million and three quarters of gold, arrested the decline, and since there has been a gradual recovery. The market has bounded up as though just relieved from a great pressure, and speculators have taken hold as though the relief was permanent. The supply of money has been for several days greater in proportion to the demand, but it would be well enough to be a little cautious, for we know not the day or the hour when another and perhaps a severer pinch will come when another and perhaps a severer pinch will come upon the warket. We are in the midst of a very curious iate of things in financial affairs.

The outward movements in specie do not depend, as in ordinary times, upon the operations or laws of trade. We may have the balance on our foreign trade largely in our favor and still be exporters of specie. We should not be surprised to see specie going both ways across the not be surprised to see specie going both ways across the Atlantic at the same mement—going out and coming in at the same time. The Bank of England and the Bank of France cannot long stand a drain for shipment to the United States with the demands upon them for the Crimes and all other places. Supplies of specie from this country have been of vast service to these great moneyed institutions, in enabling them to meet the drain for war and other purposes; and we doubt if they could long stand not only a superscene of these great income. stand not only a suspension of these supplies, but a de-mand for bullion to export to this country, in payment for breadstuffs. The governments of Great Britain and France must have gold at any price. Their financial France must have gold at any price. Their financial agents must provide it at any cost, or a suspension of specie payments on the part of England and France follows. There never has been in the history of the world a long and protracted war carried on among givilized nations upon a specie currency, and we shall soon see if the present war is an exception or not. If it proves so, it will be the first. We believe that a few years more of expenditure on the part of England and France, like that that the search with a best of the search when the search were the search of the search with a search of the search of th expendence on the part of Fagiand and France, like that just passed, with a short crop or two, will force those governments into a suspension that will spread over the whole world. We could not keep up specie payments in this country, for we should be drained of all our gold, and self-protection would force us into a similar

nestly before launching out into wild speculations. Our people are too much disposed, upon the slightest let up n a money pressure, to enter at once into all sorts of fancy operations, and get themselves involved to the full extent of their capital and credit almost before they are extent of their capital and credit almost before they are aware of it. We wish to counsel a little more caution in these doubtful and troublesome times. No one knows what new phase European affairs may assume, and it is therefore the safest to be prepared for any contingency. There will yet be time enough for speculators to lose all the money they have after the close of the war, and those who wait for the certainty, for or against, will cer-

ainly be pursuing the wisest and most prudent course. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place on Monday next, at 12% 'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Hereafter, Mr Sicolay's stock, real estate and banking department, will be conducted at his former office, No. 4 Broad street. He still retains the premises No. 11 Broad street for his sales of merchandise. His stock, real estate and banking office, No. 4 Broad street, is more convenient to Wall street, and altogether better located. Mr. Nicolay has, by prompt attention and urbanity, built up a very extensive business, and his public sales of stocks twice a week are equal to all others combined. We have ever been in favor of this method of disposing of public securities, believing it to be the only true way of arriving at the ac-tual market value. To capitalists and other holders of stocks at a distance, who may be desirous of selling at public auctions in this city, we can conscientiously re-commend Mr. Nicolay, having full confidence in his inte-

grity and responsibility.

The anthracite coal trade continues active, and prices are pretty well maintained. The tonnage of three prin-cipal coal carrying companies for last week, as shown by their last reports, is 121,760 tons, and for the year, 3,674,040 tons. The Lebigh Navigation brought to mar-5,674,649 tons. The Lengn Navigation brought to market 39,458 tons for the week ending on Saturday last, and shows a tonnage for the season, to that time, of 983,062 tons. The Reading Railroad Company brought down for the week ending on Saturday last, 52,778 tons, and for the year to that date 1,851,952 tons. The Schwylkill Naviga-tion shipped for the week 29,533 tons, and for the season terruntedly the present season, thus far, than in any sea son for several years past. There is every probability of a full supply of coal the coming winter. The New York Central Railroad consolidation, whether

viewed commercially or morally, theoretically or practi tortion, in the barefaced knavery of the perpetrators o blind stupidity of the victims, exhibits a game of suc-cessful fraud unparalleled in the annals of railroads into their store on a certain day, and marking up their coverers of this new plan of doubling one's fortune in a day-before the inventory is taken, contrive to buy up, ecretly and for a song, an immense quantity of worth ess trash, and smuggle it into the store, leaving a mark on it equal to the best.

The consolidation scheme originated at Albany. There

is a set of political stock-jobbers and harpies who congregate in that city every winter for the purpose of corrupt ing the Legislature, controlling its action, and taking toll upon every bill that passes. They are constantly scheming, plotting and managuring in every for of corrupt, unscrupulous and indecent man ner to accomplish their selfish and sordid ends. They stoop to everything and stop at nothing. They lie, cheat, betray, slander, flatter or bribe, to a degree unbeard of in any other city in the world. In the winter of 1852-'53 these men' concocted the scheme of consul-dation. The details were minutely set down, and each nan's share of the plunder secretly arranged. The old Albeny and Schenectady read-of which they were the principal owners—was set down at \$1,821,800 and a pre-mium of 17 per cent. This is a road of 17 miles, and would cost to build it to-day, say \$500,000. The stock sold not long since for 15 per cent. It probably cost some of the consulidators less than that sum. Next came the Trey and Schenectady road. This the schemers bought \$125,000 and turned in at \$450,000. A road that never paid a dividend, never earned expenses, and was of no possible value to the Central line. They next staked out a road, on the south side of the Mohawk, spent \$200 or \$300 in surveys, called it the "Mohawk Valley" road, and passed it in at \$1,800,000 and a premium of 55 per cent. From Utica to Syracuse they staked out another road, some half dozen miles nearer than the old ond, spent about \$150 in surveys, called it the "Utica and Syracuse Direct Railroad," and charged it to the consolidation at the moderate sum of \$600,000 and 50 per cent premium. They had a double object in this move. The Sy racuse and Utica stockholders were opposed to the consol dation—whether on conscientious or pecuniary grounds we are not as yet advised. The direct road being stated out, Mr. Wilkinson was teld he could come in or not, as he pleased. He came in.

The Syracuse and Rochester was not at all difficult to manage. Their prospects were rather dublous. They had two roads on their hands; one of them—the origina running over the Auburn hills and round Robin Hood's barn, to please Senator Libby and his Canandaigua friends, was beginning to show itself incapable of paying expenses, while the new one—the straight line—required a double track, depots, station houses, &c., the funds for which the managers did not exactly sec. They were glad enough to come in with their double road at \$5,000,100 and 30 per cent premium. It is a wander the plotters did not stake out a line over the ridge road or along the south side of the canal, and charge two or three millions for it. They might have called it the Indirect line, Shunpike, or something of that cort-quite as sensible as the Mohawk or Direct lines.

From the Genezee river to Lake Erle-slong the nar rowest portion of the State, and with the enlarged canal in their midste-we have eight parallel railroad; six finished and two under way. There is the old Rochester, and Batavia and Tonawanda road; the Rochester, Lockport and Nisgara Falls road; the Rochester, Lockport and Buffalo rend; the Canaddigus and Ningars Falls; the Buffalo and New York City: the New York and Erie; the Buffalo and Pittsburg and the Erie and New York City. All of these roads depend upon the same through travel and freight. Many of them run within sight of each other for miles and miles, crossing and re-crossing. at angles so acute that the engineer is often puzzled to

no notice of three or four of the last mentioned reads, considering them a little off the line. The Canada us and Niagara Falls was too weak to be considered, and was rejected without ceremony. (It has within the last three months, however, been greased and swallowed at a small gulp.) There remained but the old Tonewanda and the new Rechester and Lockport roads to deal with. What slice of the Troy and other swindles it required to convince Asa Sprague, Joseph Field, and other upright and pureminded officers of the Tonawanda, and through them the ering them a little off the line. The Caus other stockholders, that \$3,000,000 and a premium of 40 per cent was enough for that concern, we do not pre-cisely know. Suffice it to say, they came in at that figure. In Boody—the factorum of the Rochester and Lockport interest—they had an ugly customer to deal with. Not that he was unwilling to treat, but he held his traps at such an infernal high price. Here was a read, along the line of the canal, that State Engineer Stewart, Freeman Clark and others, had been trying for years to build and could not, until Boody took the entire contract, at about 100 per cent more than it was worth, payable in stock and bonds. He had hastily thrown up the road, and when the plotters met him he had the impudence to stand for his entire nominal capital and 25 per cent premium. The plotters took time to consider, which time was employed by Boody in throwing up the "Char-\$14 per annum-for grazing. It was originally estimated to be worth double that amount, connecting as it did, and running in a direct air line to the centre of a race track at the mouth of the river—one of the richest and most productive race tracks in the State. But a set of speculators got up an opposition track on the other aide the river which utterly ruined the business.

We understand the Mesers. Whitneys have proposed a perpetual lease (they want it for a peach orchard.) at an advance of over 100 per cent over the present revenue. At the second meeting, the platters announced their determination to accede to Mr. Boody's terms, when they were informed by that gentleman that they must take in the Charlotte branch at \$150,000 and 25 per cent premi-um, or he should be compelled to remain out. He did not remain out.

The Builalo and Niagara Falls and the Niagara Falls

and cacenaton roads—the former a tolerable road, worth something, and the latter running to nowhere and a great deal worse than nothing, were in the hands of a set of Buffalo sharpers who stood out for a pretty high figure. The matter was finally settled by some sort of a lease, equal to about 125 per cent on the nominal capital of the whole—the Queenston right of way down the Ningara cliffs being reckened at \$400,000. Under a recent act of the Legislature, lobbied through covertly to hit this case, allowing all railroads holding leases of other roads on certain terms to cancel such lease by an issue of their own stock or bonds for the same, the Centerior tral has swallowed this concern also at the moderate item of \$1,000,000. It is not worth a row of plus to the Central, but certain parties in Buffalo have feathered

their nests nicely by the operation.

There is a road which, although we are tolerably farailiar with the public works of this State, we should have entirely forgotten had we not seen it in the list of this consolidation. It is the Lockport and Buffalo roul. When it was built, or whether it has ever been built at all, or only "staked out," we are not informed. We certainly never saw or heard of any individual who had seen tainiy never saw or heard of any individual who had seen or passed over such a road. It went into the consolida-iion at \$675,000 and 25 per cent premium.

Thus was this grand scheme, conceived in the iniqui-tous councils of the stock gamblers and political swindlers

of Albany, and carried through a corrupt Legislature by means of the most extensive system of fraud and bri-bery ever known, finally brought forth and delivered to the world. The monster, in the shape of the New York Central Railroad, with its \$39,000,000 or capital, and all its other huge and hideous proportions, now stands before the public a monument of everlasting disgrace the public a monument of everlasting disgrace to its authors and eternal shame to the Legislature which stood its godfather. They have succeeded in deceiving, humbugging and defrauding the original stockholders out of millions of their property, and have fastened upon the State-at its heart's

What the original plotters have done with their ill-gotten gains we are unable precisely to tell. The great maority, believing nothing more could be gained from Co ral, sold out; while a few, fancying there were crumbs ; to be picked up, held on. An example of each class we serve as a type of the whole. An Albany cashier (a not a thousand miles from the New York Central Traiter office) on the day that the final scal was affixed to t consolidation articles, sold out his stock, to the amount of 500 shares, at 120 per cent. The President of same bank, still remaining at Albany, did not sell. Will He has, from that day to this, received and kept in bank at Albany all the deposits of the company derivers the eastern section of the road; and in his bank Buffalo, all the deposits derived from the western sect of the read. He has a hardware store from which furnishes the read with every conceivable article, need or not needed, in that line, from an axie down to t smallest spike or neil. He negotiates all the fron for company at a round commission. He has a rolling mi from which he rolls out all the company's icon, at 2 per ton; and enother mill, from which he furnishes their axles. In short, from these and other little pi ings he is enabled to key by, from year to year, the co fortable little sum of about \$150,000. stock. We think he can afford to.

The history of this consolidation scheme, in principal as well as detail-in a commercial as well as moral po of view, retrospectively and prospectively-present wast variety of important and interesting points for to one only-its soundness as a commercial or railr A sagacious writer remarks that " where all the mor

honestly and fairly expended on the work, the party he ing the stock has a reasonable right to look for a prof Les us see how this rule squares with the Central Railroad. To construct a first class road from Albany to Buffalo, with double track, full equipment and all things complete, would cost, at the highest rate at which other first class roads are now-a days built, less than \$10,000. us wards of \$30,000,000. On a single day there was saded upon this road over \$14,000,000, not one dollar of abich ever did or ever can go into the work. Let us

shich ever did or ever can go into the workspecify:

Aggregate debt (amount of premiums). \$10
Mohank Vather Hallemad (imaginary). 1
Live and Tyracuse Direct, do.
Trey and Sciencettedy swindle (worthless).
Charlotte swindle (grazing l.t).
Caccention do. (properational right of way).
Lockport and Buffalo swindle (worse than nothing).
Cacenthingus and Niagara Falls, tince added Total ... 815,021,000

the ndemanagement or natural and exemulas errors of its early managers, by the progress of the age requiring old-fashioned material machinery, inclined plance, circuitous contes, heavy grades, old-fashioned engines, cars, &c., &c., to give place to new and improved once, been compelled once to increase its capital one huntred per cent, and then again by its own voluntary act, and in violation of the plainest rules of common sense, increases its capital a second time one hundred per cent; we should like to know, we say, if such a road has any just right to expect remunerative profits on the three hundred per cent capital, (100 actual, and 200 wasted.) as it stands to day? And this, too, let it be remembered when the field for competition in perfectly free and open to the world. In our judgment the idea is unreasonable, unnatural, absurd. Stock Exchange.
Finnar, Oct. 6, 1853
\$5,000 U.S. 6's, '98.... 11736 250 shs Eric RR. 360 50

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CITY TRADE REPORT.

ASSUM.—The market was steady without change in riche. The stock of pots was 400 barrels, and of pearls of the stock of pots was 400 barrels, and of pearls

ASSURE.—The market was steady without change in prices. The stock of pots was 400 barrels, and of pearls 183 do.

Biraiserures.—Flour—The market was again active with a good demand, for export, chiefly to France, and closed at 12%c, per bbl. advance for all good common medium grades. The cales embraced about 15,000,18,000 bbls., including parcels to arrive and for import, at 88,88 25 for common to extra State brands. Western mixet, fancy and extra brands at 85,88 87. Genessee extra at 80,210 50; Camadian at 28,25,25 for superfine taxony and extra Nouthern more doing 3,000a,4,000 bbls. sold at 85 Ma\$8 75 for mixed to good taney, and 28 Sta810 for extra. By flour and meal steady, without change in prices. Wheat—The market was musually active, and the aggregate sales for the day approximated 150,000 bushels, a large portion of which was for export to the continent, and considerable lots to arrive, including Southern red at 81 85 a 81 85, red Western 21 80 a 81 90, red Upper Take 81 72 a 81 85, with a parcel out of order, for milling, at 31 65; Southern white, common to prime, at 32 00 a 82 20, the latter figure for about 5,000 bushels very hand-come white. About all that was offered in good shipping order was purchased. Corn was also firmer. Sales at about 30,000 a 40,000 bushels were made at 81 15 a 81 85 for 81 at 20 for prime Western, part to arrive in November. Outs were in fair demiand at the a doc for State and Western.

Corres—The sales embraced about 1,000 a 1,200 bales, with a steady market.

Finessity was sold on private terms; 150 mate Java, were sold at 14 15c, and 2,000 a 8,000 bbls. flour, i.e., and 40 tons chosen at 40c, a 50c and 10c and

Lata continued firm, and the advanced terms of holders checked sales.

Naval Fronts were quiet and prices irregular.

Provissons.—Pork.—The market was flat, and no sales of no ment transpired; new mess was at about \$22 35 a. \$22 37, and prime do., at \$21. Beef was unchanged, with moderate sales; beef hams were in demand and scarce, and hold at \$18 a \$18 50; prime mess was at \$23 a \$25. Cut meats were scarce and nominal. Lard was in fair demand, with sales of 100 bits, at 11½c.; and some lots prime at 12c.

Rux was quiet, with light transactions.

Secans.—The market was quiet, and we only heard of about \$25 0 hids. Cuts, in jobbing lots, at 7½c. a 7½c.

Pealers were waiting for an auction sale of refined sugars to come off on Tonday, the 9th inst., manufactured by the New York Segar Reining Company.

Perces.—Sales of 5 cases of nutnegs were made at p. t.

Whinker,—The sales embraced about 200 bibs, including Ohio, at 41½c. a 42c., and Prison at 42c., with 103 hids. drudge at 41c.

In the city and county of New York, from the 29th day of September to the 6th day of October, 1855. Men. 72 women, 54; beys, 117; girls, 132—Total, 378.

Adults, 126; children, 24	; males, 189; females, l
	persons, 10.
	LARISH.
Abscess sucfolus	
Albuminaria, & Bright's	Fracture of the skull
disease of kidneys 1	Heart, disease of
Apoplexy 4	Hooping cough
Asthma 2	Inflammation of bowels.
Bleeding (internal) 1	Laffermution of bowels b
Bleeding from lungs 6	injury
Bleeding from womb 1	Inflatamation of bowels b
Bowels, disease of 1	sould
Eronchitis 3	Inflammation of brain
Burned or scalded I	Inflammation of heart
Canualty, by fall 1	Inflammation of lungs.
Camalty, injury to the	Inflammation of stomach
spine 1	Inflammation of veins
Casualty, run over 1	Inflammation of womb
Cholera infantum	Jaundice
Cholera morbus 1	Liver, disease of
Congestion of the brain 5	Maracona, adult
Congestion of the lungs 4	Maragrous, intantile
Consumption44	Mortification of foot & le
Convelsions schift 1	Mortification of urinar
Convulations, infancile 24	Grgans
Convulsions, puerperal 1	Old age
(roup 8	Palsy
Nebdity, infantile 8	Parturition, difficult
lelirium tremeus 1	Pleurisy
Macrhona	Premature birth
Dropsy 8	Hupeure
Dropey in the head 18	Rupture of spicen
Dropey, in the heart 1	Serofula
Drewned 7	Small por
Dysentery28	Softening of the stomach
Enlargement of heart 1	Spine, disease of
Erystyclas 2	Metan, disease of (Pott's
Fever, 1	Stillborn
Fever congestive 2	Huicide, by hanging
Feser Intermittent 1	Teething
Fever, nervous	Tumor (from moreary).
Feyer remittent 5	Ulceration of bowels,
Fever, scarlet 5	The state of the s
	Total

Bones, joints, &c.
Brein and nerves
Generative organs
Heart and blood vessels
Lungs, throat, &c.
Old age.
Skin, &c., and eroptive
fevers
1 Total
—Of which 16 were from v 03-DERAFIE CLOSES

3 SUlform and prematur

67 births

4 Stomach, bewels and othe

8 digestive organs

96 Uncertain seat and good

ral fevers

cut library organs

00 to 40 years. 40 to 50 years. 50 to 70 years. 50 to 70 years. 10 to 50 years. 80 to 90 years. 90 to 100 y'rs. Under 1 year .. British America. Switzerland. ... United States

Almahomee, H'k's Islan Bellevue Hospital. City Hospital. Colored Home Hospital. Lamatic As Im. Bi'k a li

5 includes City Hospital 21 10. 12 22.
11 12 includes H. & W. Field 20. Total
12 includes H. & W. Field 20. Total
13 includes H. & W. Field 20. Total
14 inspector's Office, New York, Out. 6, 1855

WANTS RENEWED EVERY D.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY BAY.

\$2.000 WORTH OF CAST OFF CLOTHING WANT.

ange or rhead jobs of goods led off, and approximate college
overly description. A detress or call on favors Members,

Bauter stress, 50th house from Charless are on, east side. CLOTHING-LABIES OR GENTLEMEN, HAVING ANY
the stores of that receive a taly rank price, by sending to
the stores of Labracia street, and Const. or 52 West Broadway,
or inter by post. Labracia steparate by Mrs. Cohen.

CENTS READ THES -YOU ALL WANT TO ENOW It postsoon where to read your fall and whole chading to be commend upon a story of the commend upon a story of the commend upon a story of the commend upon the commend upo

MEN AND DOTE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE AND RE-BILLY of Stokes streets, This is a good chance for persons in the control of the control prices. By J. VA SIDER, BULLY of Stokes streets, This is a good chance for persons in graph to sell again. Garacenta much to order in the Lon-17.6 Your publicances is respectfully sentimed.

PLAYING CARDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION age at the Union Card Manchestery, 17, and 179 General near Broadway, including single and double head manchest and plain, and broaden cards. A superior actions have gards, well seasoned and warranted not to vary the